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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A61K 9/00	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/25003 (43) International Publication Date: 10 November 1994 (10.11.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US94/03279 (22) International Filing Date: 25 March 1994 (25.03.94) (30) Priority Data: 08/056,010 30 April 1993 (30.04.93) US (71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US). (72) Inventor: BECK, William, Fletcher; 4626 Muirridge Court, Batavia, OH 45183 (US). (74) Agents: REED, T., David et al.; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).		(81) Designated States: CA, CN, FI, JP, NO, RU, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: NASAL AROMATIC RELEASING COMPOSITIONS (57) Abstract The present invention relates to topical aromatic releasing compositions containing one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of 3-1-menthoxy propane-1,2-diol, N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides and acyclic carboxamides and mixtures thereof. In further embodiments, these compositions are also useful for providing relief from nasal symptoms.		

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NASAL AROMATIC RELEASING COMPOSITIONS

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to topical aromatic decongestant pharmaceutical compositions for nasal administration. In particular, it relates to such topical aromatic compositions containing one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of 3-1-menthoxy propane-1,2-diol, N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides and acyclic carboxamides and mixtures thereof along with a pharmaceutically-acceptable aqueous carrier.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The common cold, although not usually a serious illness, is a highly prevalent, discomforting and annoying infliction. The term "common cold" is applied to minor respiratory illnesses caused by a variety of different respiratory viruses. While rhinoviruses are the major known cause of common colds, accounting for approximately 15 30 percent of colds in adults, viruses in several other groups are also important. While immune responses occur, and infection with some respiratory tract viruses therefore could be prevented by a vaccine, development of a polytypic vaccine to cover all possible agents is impractical. Thus, the problem of controlling acute upper 20 respiratory disease presents complex challenges, and the long-desired discovery of a single cure for the common cold is an unrealistic expectation.

25 With rhinovirus infection, symptoms of nasal discharge, nasal congestion, and sneezing usually commence on the first day of illness and progress to maximum severity by the second or third day. The costs of treating colds with over-the-counter medications in the United States is estimated at an annual cost of over 1.5 billion dollars. The direct costs of treatment in outpatient clinics is 30 estimated at almost four billion dollars. Indirect costs, based on the amount of loss in wages because of restricted activity are substantially higher.

35 At present, only symptomatic treatment is available for the common cold; the majority of these drugs are taken orally. Exemplary prior art oral compositions for treatment of nasal and other cold, flu, allergy and sinus symptoms and the discomfort, pain,

fever and general malaise associated therewith generally contain an analgesic (aspirin or acetaminophen) and one or more antihistamines, decongestants, cough suppressants, antitussives and expectorants. Other specific pharmaceutical actives for nasal symptoms (e.g., congestion) generally contain either oxymetazoline or phenylephrine. These actives are generally delivered topically to the nasal mucosa via a nasal spray. For individuals with certain medical conditions such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes or thyroid disorders, oral drugs such as decongestants could pose a risk of unfavorable drug interactions and may cause an adverse reaction. It would, therefore, be highly desirable to deliver relief from specific nasal symptoms via compositions without the need for such pharmaceutical actives.

Nasal delivery of therapeutic agents has been well known for a number of years. See, for example, U.S. Patent 4,749,700 to Wenig, issued June 7, 1988, U.S. Patent 4,778,810 to Wenig, et al., issued October 18, 1988 and U.S. Patent 4,729,997 to Wenig issued March 8, 1988. Nasal saline sprays have been used to moisturize nasal passages and to dissolve build-up in the nasal mucosa; however, saline solutions alone have not proved satisfactory for relief of nasal congestion. Menthol has been administered orally from lozenges and the like as well as delivered to the nasal mucosa from an inhaler containing a wick and no other excipients, see, for example, Clinical Otolaryngology, 1988, vol. 13, pps. 25-29. Yet menthol delivered in such a manner has not been found to provide a sufficient level of relief.

It has been discovered that topical aromatic decongestant pharmaceutical compositions containing one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of 3-l-menthoxy propane-1,2-diol, N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides and acyclic carboxamides and mixtures thereof provides the user with improved actual and/or perceived relief from nasal symptoms such as congestion and the like without the need for pharmaceutical actives such as oxymetazoline. In addition, such compositions will not cause drowsiness or other side effects attendant with oral decongestants.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide topical aromatic decongestant compositions which provide treatment for nasal symptoms resulting from, for example, colds, flu, allergy and sinus. It is a further object of the present invention to provide compositions which provide the user with improved actual and/or perceived relief from nasal symptoms such as congestion and the like without the need for pharmaceutical actives. It is still a further object of the present invention to provide compositions which minimize the likelihood of adverse drug interactions and further which provide for proper medication management.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to topical aromatic decongestant compositions for nasal administration consisting essentially of:

- (a) from about 0.001% to about 1% of one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of 3-1-menthoxy propane-1,2-diol, N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides and acyclic carboxamides and mixtures thereof;
- (b) from about 0.01% to about 99.99% of a pharmaceutically-acceptable aqueous saline solution carrier.

The present invention also relates to a method for treatment of nasal symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of these topical aromatic releasing decongestant compositions. By nasal symptoms is meant congestion, dryness, irritation, runny nose, blockage and the like.

All levels and ratios are by weight of the total composition, unless otherwise indicated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The compositions of the present invention contain the essential components as well as various optional components as indicated below.

More specifically, the compositions of the instant invention are for nasal administration and contain a therapeutically effective amount of the selected aromatic agent or agents. They are preferably provided as isotonic aqueous solutions, suspensions or viscous compositions which may be buffered to a selected pH.

Aromatic Component.

5 The first essential component of the present invention is an volatile aromatic component. This aromatic component comprises from about 0.001% to about 1%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 0.5% and most preferably from about 0.1% to about 0.3% of one or more
10 volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of 3-1-menthoxy propane-1,2-diol, N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides and acyclic carboxamides and mixtures thereof. While not to be limited by theory, it is believed that the benefits obtained by the use of these coolants in the compositions of the present invention are the result of the unique cooling profiles for these compounds.

15 3-1-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol is fully described in detail in U.S. Patent 4,459,425, issued July 10, 1984 to Amano et. al, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. This volatile aromatic is commercially available, being sold by Takasago Perfumery Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

20 The N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides are fully described in U.S. Patent 4,136,163 to Watson et al., issued January 23, 1979 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The most preferred volatile aromatic of this class is N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide which is commercially available as WS-3 from Wilkinson Sword Limited.

25 Useful acyclic carboxamides are more full described in U.S. Patent 4,230,688 to Rowsell et al., issued October 28 1980 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The most preferred volatile aromatic of this class is N,2,3-trimethyl-2-isopropylbutanamide which is commercially available as WS-23 from Wilkinson Sword Limited.

30 Preferred for use herein is a mixture of 3-1-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol and N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide, preferably in a weight ratio of about 3:1, respectively. The most preferred composition contains a mixture of 3-1-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol, N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide and N,2,3-trimethyl-2-isopropylbutanamide, preferably in a weight ratio of 2:1:1, respectfully.

35 Pharmaceutically-Acceptable Aqueous Nasal Carrier.

The second essential component of the present invention is a pharmaceutically-acceptable aqueous carrier. Preferred for use

herein are aqueous saline solution carriers. These solutions which generally contain sodium chloride as the salt are fully described in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th edition (1985) p. 835, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein. The salt is present in the solution at a level of about 0.01% to about 2%, preferably from about 0.5% to about 1.0% and most preferably from about 0.5% to about 0.75%.

Any of the aromatics identified above can be conveniently administered nasally to warm-blooded animals to elicit the desired therapeutic response by formulating it into a nasal dosage form, together with a nontoxic pharmaceutically-acceptable nasal carrier. As indicated earlier, the aromatic can be employed in compositions of the present invention. Suitable nontoxic pharmaceutically-acceptable nasal carriers are known to those skilled in the art and are also fully disclosed in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th edition, 1985, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein. Obviously, the choice of suitable carrier forms will depend on the exact nature of the particular nasal dosage form required, e.g., whether the drug is to be formulated into a nasal solution (for use as drops or as a spray), a nasal suspension, a nasal ointment, a nasal gel or another nasal form. Preferred nasal dosage forms are solutions, suspensions and gels, which normally contain sodium chloride in a major amount of water (preferable purified water) in addition to the aromatic. Minor amounts of other ingredients such as pH adjusters (e.g., a base such as NaOH), emulsifiers or dispersing agents, buffering agents, preservatives, wetting agents and jelling agents (e.g., methylcellulose) may also be present.

Most preferably, the nasal composition is isotonic, i.e., it has the same osmotic pressure as blood and lacrimal fluid. If desired, sustained release nasal compositions, e.g., sustained release gels can be conveniently employed.

Those skilled in the art will be aware that a therapeutically effective amount of a particular agent will vary with the particular agent, the age, size, weight and general physical condition of the patient; however, the advantage of the present invention over conventional topical nasal decongestants containing pharmaceutical

actives is that the compositions of the present invention can be used as frequently as desired.

5 As a practical matter the selected therapeutic compositions will normally be prepared in dosage unit forms to contain therapeutically effective amounts of the selected aromatic. In specific instances fractions of the dosage units or multiple dosage units will be employed. Typically dosage units may be prepared to deliver from about 0.01 mg to about 5 mg, preferably from about 0.5 mg to about 1 mg and most preferably from about 0.1 mg to about 0.5 mg of aromatic agent per dose (e.g., 50 mg to about 150 mg of spray). A
10 typical dose contains two to three sprays per nostril.

The desired isotonicity of the compositions of this invention may be accomplished using, for example, the sodium chloride already present, or other pharmaceutically-acceptable agents such as dextrose, boric acid, sodium tartrate, sodium phosphate, potassium
15 phosphate, propylene glycol or other inorganic or organic solutes. Sodium chloride is preferred particularly for buffers containing sodium ions.

Viscosity of the compositions may be maintained at the selected level using a pharmaceutically-acceptable thickening agent. Methyl
20 cellulose is preferred because it is readily and economically available and is easy to work with. Other suitable thickening agents include, for example, xanthan gum, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, carbomer, and the like. The preferred concentration of the thickener will depend upon the agent selected.
25 The important point is to use an amount which will achieve the selected viscosity. Viscous compositions are normally prepared from solutions by the addition of such thickening agents.

Preferred compositions within the scope of this invention will contain from about 0.01% to about 5% of a humectant to inhibit
30 drying of the mucous membrane and to prevent irritation. Any of a variety of pharmaceutically-acceptable humectants can be employed including, for example sorbitol, propylene glycol or glycerol. As with the thickeners, the concentration will vary with the selected agent, although the presence or absence of these agents, or their
35 concentration is not an essential feature of the invention.

Enhanced absorption across the nasal membrane can be accomplished employing a therapeutically acceptable surfactant. Typical useful surfactants for these therapeutic compositions include polyoxyethylene derivatives of fatty acid partial esters of sorbitol anhydrides such as Tween 80, Polyoxyl 40 Stearate, Polyoxylethylene 50 Stearate and Octoxynol, as well as Oxyethylated tertiary octyl phenol formaldehyde polymer (available from Sterling Organics as tyloxapol). The usual concentration is from 0.5% to 10% based on the total weight.

A pharmaceutically-acceptable preservative is generally employed to increase the shelf life of the compositions. Benzyl alcohol is suitable, although a variety of preservatives including, for example, parabens, thimerosal, chlorobutanol, phenylmercuric acetate or benzalkonium chloride may also be employed. The most preferred preservative system for use herein comprises a combination of benzalkonium chloride, chlorhexidine gluconate and disodium EDTA. A suitable concentration of the preservative will be from 0.001% to 2% based on the total weight, although there may be appreciable variation depending upon the agent selected.

Aromatics. Various other aromatic components (e.g., aldehydes and esters) may also be used. These aromatics include, for example, menthol, camphor, eucalyptol, benzaldehyde (cherry, almond); citral (lemon, lime); neral; decanal (orange, lemon); aldehyde C-8, aldehyde C-9 and aldehyde C-12 (citrus fruits); tolyl aldehyde (cherry, almond); 2,6-dimethyl-octanal (green fruit); and 2-dodecenal (citrus, mandarin). Mixtures of these aromatics can also be used.

Other Optional Components. A variety of additional ingredients may be added to the emulsion compositions of the present invention. These additional ingredients include various polymers for aiding the film-forming properties and substantivity of the formulation, preservatives for maintaining the antimicrobial integrity of the compositions, antioxidants, and agents suitable for aesthetic purposes such as fragrances, pigments, and colorings.

The compositions can also contain low levels of insoluble ingredients added, for example for visual effect purposes, e.g. thermochromic liquid crystalline materials such as the microencapsulated cholesteryl esters and chiral nematic (nonsterol) based

chemicals such as the (2-methylbutyl) phenyl 4-alkyl(oxy)benzoates available from Hallcrest, Glenview, Illinois 60025, U.S.A.

The pH of the compositions is preferably from about 5 to about 9, more preferably from about 5.5 to about 7.

5 Preferably the composition is applied to the nasal mucosa via topical application of a safe and effective amount of the composition to treat nasal symptoms. The amount of aromatic agent and frequency of topical application to the nasal mucosa can vary widely, depending upon personal needs, but it is suggested as an example that topical application range from about once per day to
10 about twenty times daily, preferably from about twice per day to about ten times daily with use of from about 0.01 mg to about 5 mg of aromatic agent per dose (e.g., 50 mg to about 150 mg of spray).

EXAMPLES

15 The following examples further describe and demonstrate embodiments within the scope of the present invention. The examples are given solely for the purpose of illustration and are not to be construed as limitations of the present invention, as many variations thereof are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

20 Ingredients are identified by chemical or CTFA name.

EXAMPLE I

A topical nasal aromatic composition is prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

25	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>W/W%</u>
	Tyloxapol	0.700
	Sodium Phosphate	0.100
	Potassium Phosphate	0.350
	Sodium Chloride	0.650
30	3-1-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol	0.007
	N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide	0.003
	Disodium EDTA	0.010
	Benzalkonium Chloride (50%)	0.040
	Chlorhexidine Gluconate (20%)	0.270
35	Water, Purified QS.	100.000

Tyloxapol and water are added to an appropriately sized vessel and completely mixed under low heat. Ingredients are added one at a time with mixing, allowing each to dissolve before adding the next. The aromatic[s] are blended together in a separate premix before being added to the batch. A separate premix is also made for chlorhexidine gluconate. After all ingredients have been added, purified water is used to bring the batch to the appropriate weight.

Administration of approximately 0.5 grams of the composition is used for topical nasal application to provide relief from nasal symptoms.

EXAMPLE II

A topical nasal aromatic composition is prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>W/W%</u>
Pluronic L-44	2.500
Sodium Phosphate	0.100
Potassium Phosphate	0.350
Sodium Chloride	0.650
3-1-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol	0.007
N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide	0.003
N,2,3-trimethyl-2-isopropylbutanamide	0.003
Disodium EDTA	0.010
Benzalkonium Chloride (50%)	0.040
Chlorhexidine Gluconate (20%)	0.270
Water, Purified QS.	100.000

Administration of approximately 0.5 grams of the composition is used for topical nasal application to provide relief from nasal symptoms.

EXAMPLE III

A topical nasal aromatic composition is prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>W/W%</u>
Tyloxapol	0.700
Sodium Phosphate	0.100
Potassium Phosphate	0.350
Sodium Chloride	0.650
3-1-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol	0.007

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N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide	0.003
N,2,3-trimethyl-2-isopropylbutanamide	0.003
Parabens	0.300
Water, Purified QS.	100.000

5

Administration of approximately 0.5 grams of the composition is used for topical nasal application to provide relief from nasal symptoms.

EXAMPLE IV

10

A topical nasal aromatic composition is prepared by combining the following components utilizing conventional mixing techniques.

15

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>W/W%</u>
Tyloxapol	0.700
Sodium Phosphate	0.100
Potassium Phosphate	0.350
Sodium Chloride	0.650
3-1-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol	0.007
N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide	0.003
N,2,3-trimethyl-2-isopropylbutanamide	0.003
Menthol	0.034
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.200
Water, Purified QS.	100.000

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Administration of approximately 0.5 grams of the composition is used for topical nasal application to provide relief from nasal symptoms.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A topical aromatic decongestant composition for nasal administration consisting essentially of:
 - (a) from 0.001% to 1% of one or more volatile aromatic compounds selected from the group consisting of 3-l-menthoxy propane-1,2-diol, N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides and acyclic carboxamides and mixtures thereof;
 - (b) from 0.01% to 99.99% of a pharmaceutically-acceptable aqueous solution carrier, preferably an aqueous saline solution with a pH of from 3 to 7.
2. A topical aromatic decongestant composition according to Claim 1 wherein said aromatic compound comprises from 0.001% to 0.3% of the composition and is selected from the group consisting of 3-l-menthoxy propane-1,2-diol, N-substituted-p-menthane-3-carboxamides and acyclic carboxamides, preferably in a ratio of 2:1:1, respectively.
3. A topical aromatic decongestant composition according to any of the preceding claims which comprises a mixture of 3-l-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol and N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide.
4. A topical aromatic decongestant composition according to any of the preceding claims which comprises a mixture of 3-l-menthoxy propane 1,2-diol, N-ethyl-p-menthane-3-carboxamide and N,2,3-trimethyl-2-isopropylbutanamide.
5. A topical aromatic releasing composition according to any of the preceding claims which further comprises from 0.5% to 10% of a surfactant, preferably said surfactant is selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene derivatives of fatty acid partial esters of sorbitol anhydrides and oxyethylated tertiary octyl phenol formaldehyde polymer.
6. A topical aromatic releasing composition according to any of the preceding claims which further comprises from 0.01% to 5% of a humectant and from 0.01% to 5% of a therapeutically acceptable thickening agent.
7. A method for treatment of nasal symptoms comprising administering a safe and effective amount of the topical aromatic releasing decongestant composition of any of the preceding claims.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 94/03279A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 A61K9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 5 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	WO,A,94 08551 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) 28 April 1994 see the whole document -----	1-7



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 August 1994

Date of mailing of the international search report

26.08.94

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/US 94/03279

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9408551	28-04-94	AU-B- 4930793	09-05-94
		AU-B- 5134893	09-05-94
		WO-A- 9408550	28-04-94
